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MINING MINISTER COMMENTS ON U.S. TIN SALE

PY200200 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 Dec 79 PY

[Excerpts] At a press conference held today at the Mining and Metallurgy Ministry, Minister Oscar Bonifaz told the press that the U.S. Congress has authorized the sale of 35,000 tons of tin reserves. This information was relayed to the ministry this afternoon by the Bolivian ambassador in Washington. Bonifaz added that the U.S. Congress has also authorized the sale of 3 million carats of industrial diamonds. Bonifaz noted that the Bolivian Government will not look into negotiating long-term tin sales. He said the government will maintain a firm stand, and if we are to endure this unjust, unfair decision against our people, we should do it on our feet. He also reported that Bolivia has fallen from second to fourth place among world tin producers.

BOMBING, ONE DEATH REPORTED IN ORURO CITY

PY191555 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 19 Dec 79 PY

[Excerpts] The Radio Panamericana correspondent in Oruro City reports two terrorist attacks in different parts of that departmental capital. According to official reports, one of the attacks occurred at the house located next to the building in which the radio station Radioemisora Bolivia operates. The station belongs to a peasant labor organization. The Radio Panamericana correspondent's report says that a grenade exploded on the roof of the house neighboring Radioemisora Bolivia. Government officials are making great efforts to establish the origin of those terrorist attacks and punish those who planned and committed them.

The second attack, according to the report by our correspondent in Oruro, occurred in the southern part of the city at the university building. A bomb exploded in the Topography Department. It has been reported that the explosion caused considerable damage and that windows were broken in neighboring houses.

[Begin correspondent (Barrientos) recording] Police officials say that they are investigating the two attacks. They point out that 3 have occurred in the last 2 weeks. The first took place 1 week ago at the main gate of the university Economics Department, where a dynamite stick exploded and caused much damage. Police officials (?decline) to give any official report on the progress of their investigations. Following the two latest attacks, however, the population (?is alarmed). [end recording]

PEASANTS SATISFIED WITH AGREEMENT WITH GOVERNMENT

PY191440 La Paz INFOBOL Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0107 GMT 19 Dec 79 PY

[Text] Leaders of the peasants of the provinces around La Paz, who blocked roads leading into the city to protest the government's economic measures, expressed their satisfaction over the agreements reached in response to their demands. In a document, they point out that the agreement regarding the price of agricultural products is described as "temporary" while the state carries out a final study based on the real economic situation of the country. The agreement between the peasants and the government has 11 points, which establish, among other things, the producer's right to transport their product freely to the centers of consumption, the rise of transport tariffs by only 30 percent and temporary agreements regarding some products.

MILITARY COURT MEMBER EMPHASIZES CONCILIATION, WARNS PRESTES

PY181636 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 17 Dec 79 p 4 PY

[Text] Brasilia--Adm Julio de Sa Bierrenbach, member of the Superior Military Court [STM], yesterday stated that "there is no danger of a tightening of the regime, and national conciliation will continue. However, this conciliation must not be unilateral, that is, of the government's side alone."

He stated: "The situation of the country is under control, and the events which took place in Florianopolis were extremely unpleasant. It is good that other similar episodes did not occur, because to every action there must be a reaction."

The admiral said that "the government has already implemented an opening far greater than was expected of it, and now one must maintain a conciliatory atmosphere, while it is hoped that the opposition will show the appropriate maturity and a minimum of public spirit."

He added: "The nation is leading a normal life, and at this point we cannot make steps greater than the one made in granting amnesty and returning to the multiparty system."

Bierrenbach also said that "Prestes can go on talking as long as he does not violate the national security law, because proceedings against him could not be viewed as an attempt to tighten restrictions but as a part of normal compliance with the law."

Bierrenbach said: "In my opinion Prestes has already violated the national security law. The government has granted him an amnesty, but he does not adhere to the natural tendency toward conciliation which the country is experiencing. Conciliation must not be unilateral, that is, on the government's side alone. Conciliation must encompass everyone in the name of the Brazilian nation, the principles of democracy, freedom and a democratic society."

LEADER OF DISSIDENT COMMUNIST PARTY STATES POSITIONS

PY180114 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 16 Dec 79 p 5 PY

[Text] Sao Paulo--"We communists defend the principle of armed struggle and revolutionary violence as a scientific principle through which the oppressed can achieve their true liberation. Defending the principle of revolutionary violence does not mean, however, that the communists are inciting the people to rise up in arms today. This would be disregarding reality."

That statement was made by Joao Amazonas, leader of the Communist Party of Brazil--a splinter of the Brazilian Communist Party early in the 1960's--in explaining the positions he defends in an interview to LE MONDE. Amazonas condemned the "theory of subversive groups" advocating armed struggle in the cities, justified the armed struggle in the region of Araguaia and said that in Brazil "there will be no other way but to resort to radical methods." But he did not make any time prediction because the level of awareness and organization of the people "is not high enough yet."

Analyzing the armed struggle in Brazil, Amazonas recalled that the Communist Party of Brazil [CPB] "always rejected the theory of Castro-style subversive groups for armed struggle in the cities, isolated from the masses.

But this is no reason for us to condemn the brave action of many Brazilians who adopted radical positions in the cities because, in the final analysis, they had to oppose a tyrannical regime which left no other alternative for struggle."

Amazonas added: "The Araguaia had another connotation. It was not the struggle of a subversive group isolated from the masses. It came up as a response to the brutal attack by the armed forces on the inhabitants of the Araguaia region where a good number of communists persecuted in the cities took refuge. That armed resistance elicited the support of 90 percent of the population, and this was the reason it lasted nearly 3 years. Had it not had that support, that armed resistance could not have lasted even 3 months."

The 67-years-old leader of the CPB, who went into exile in 1976 and returned nearly a month ago, defends revolutionary violence as a "scientific principle," explaining that "it is the only way through which human society has evolved so far, because the regressive forces do not give up their positions and privileges peacefully. In this sense, revolutionary violence is the inevitable response to the counterrevolutionary violence of those who stubbornly hold onto their dominant positions and have been left behind by social development."

He notes however that "this does not mean that the communists are today inciting the people to armed insurrection. The present time calls for great mass struggle, ample mobilization of workers and people, the awakening of their political consciousness, the improvement of their organizations, the unification of the powerful political and social forces, and the firm and determined opposition to a regime favoring foreign interests [entreguismo] while resorting to repression and creating hunger. These are fronts in the struggle which prepare people to successfully confront the counterrevolutionary violence."

According to Amazonas, "The lack of liberties, the disrespect for human rights, the exploitation to which most of the population is subjected, all of these are accumulating discontent which objectively manifests itself in struggle at a higher level. The question has nothing to do with small groups of conspirators intent on imposing their will; it is a normal and natural process in any society divided into classes."

Amazonas then noted: "I believe that in Brazil, a country in which freedom really never has existed--and if it has sporadically, it only benefitted the more privileged sectors--a country in which multinational companies and foreign capital dominate greatly, in this country the people's aspirations certainly will never find any other way but to resort to radical methods. We would all like to have a peaceful solution. Nobody is a fanatic of violence for the sake of violence. But this possibility, in my opinion, does not exist."

Saying that "the radicalization of the struggle is a natural, not a contrived process," Amazonas did not want to make any prediction of the time for that radicalization, limiting himself to saying that it depends on factors such as the level of awakening and organization of the workers. He recognizes that "the level cannot be said to be high. This level is not attained in a gradual manner; it is attained by leaps and bounds, and so one cannot anticipate when a radical situation will be reached."

Although favoring "an effort to move along with all currents because there is work to be done in common," the PCB leader rejects any possibility for the reunification on his party with the Brazilian Communist Party of Luis Carlos Prestes. He explained: "The reasons which prompted us to break away from the Prestes party were strong ones. They persist and have worsened." [paragraph continues]

"I consider the Prestes party as opportunist, tending to become bourgeois."

Amazonas then stressed: "There is no possibility for reunification with the Prestes party. We want the political and ideological differences between the two to be clear to the large masses. The tendency of the Prestes party is openly rightist."

The PCB leader denied any alliance between his party and the Workers Party of Albania. He elaborated: "We had reasons of our own, nationalist reasons, to create our party. The Workers Party of Albania is today a standardbearer for the world communist movement. It is respected for its correct position based on principles, but no international communist organization exists today. There are contacts, not alliances, among the parties.

ADMIRAL ANNOUNCES COUNTRY WILL BUILD OWN NAVAL VESSELS

PY131630 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 12 Dec 79 p 6 PY

[Excerpt] The Brazilian Navy is not going to buy any more ships abroad and, with the exception of submarines, all plans for new ships will be implemented in Brazil. The information was released yesterday in Rio de Janeiro by Adm Jose Geraldo Theophilo Albano de Aratanha, the navy's general director of materiel, during a speech given on behalf of Minister Maximiano da Fonseca at a reception the Industry Federation of Rio de Janeiro gave for the navy.

SOVIETS INTERESTED IN PURCHASING 90-MM GUNS

PY191144 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 19 Dec 79 PY

[Text] The Soviet Union is interested in purchasing Brazilian-manufactured cannons to adapt them to their tanks and armored vechiles. This information has been released by an Army Ministry source. The source added that talks are currently being conducted at the embassy level. The source also said that the cannons, which are manufactured by the Specialized Engineers Corporation (ENGESA), are the result of highly sophisticated technology, being the world's best in the 90-mm category.

PETROBRAS TO RENEGOTIATE OIL SUPPLY FROM IRAN

PY180200 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 17 Dec 79 p 16 PY

[Excerpt] Surrounded by journalists after a lecture, the director of PETROBRAS said again that his next visit to Iran to renegotiate the oil supply involves "very difficult aspects." He will go to Tehran next week with instructions from the Braziliam Government to exert maximum resistance to Iran's intention of selling part of the oil supply to Brazil at free market prices.

SOVIET SHIP ROBBED IN PACIFIC COAST PORT

PA200302 Paris AFP in Spanish 2058 GMT 19 Dec 79 PA

[Text] Buenaventura, Colombia, 19 Dec (AFP)--The Soviet vessel Butka, which docked at this Pacific coast port with a shipment of whitefish, was attacked by pirates who escaped with the catch, it was reported here today. An unspecified number of masked, heavily armed assailants subdued the vessel's crew. Although the Butka was boarded in broad daylight, workers at the Buenaventura terminal learned of the robbery only hours later.

Last week the U.S.-registered Delf Star suffered the same fate in this port. The attackers escaped with radio equipment.

GOVERNMENT PROTESTS TREATMENT OF UNDOCUMENTED PERSONS

PA151827 Paris AFP in Spanish 1437 GMT 14 Dec 79 PA

[Text] Caracas, 14 Dec (AFP)--The Colombian Embassy has complained to the Venezuelan Government about the mass deportation and mistreatment of undocumented persons by Venezuelan authorities, it was noted here today.

This is not the first time Colombia has lodged a protest in this connection. Moreover, Brazil asked Venezuela recently not to hasten to carry out mass deportations of Brazilians.

Local politicians estimate that most of the 4 million citizens of various countries who have entered Venezuela illegally are Colombians.

The Colombian Embassy described the dragnets, mistreatment and mass deportation of its fellow citizens as extremely harsh measures. A spokesman characterized these as violations of agreements Colombia considers in effect.

Colombia, which borders on Venezuela, daily watches how its citizens migrate to this country where they find work in the fields and cities.

Official Venezuelan spokesmen have said that the problem of undocumented persons is thorny because their number is increasing and because it has an impact on production. This last fact keeps them from adopting radical measures.

HARDEST-HIT EARTHQUAKE AREAS RECEIVE U.S. AID

PA180356 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 17 Dec 79 PA

[Excerpts] The town of San Juan, which had all its houses and half of its inhabitants wiped out by the sea, has been the main beneficiary so far of the airlift established by U.S. Air Force C-130 Hercules airplanes on Friday to aid the victims of the earthquake which rocked the country's entire Pacific coast last week. Approximately 300 field tents and 150 cots arrived in that town early Saturday morning. They were donated by the U.S. Government to alleviate, at least temporarily, the dramatic situation of over 200 survivors who have refused to leave the area.

Another area to receive aid donated by the United States is Mosquera, to which 300 markets [mercados], 15 field tents, 45 cots and 50 blankets will be sent.

12 DEC QUAKE, TIDAL WAVE KILLS 250 ON SMALL ISLAND

PA142249 Paris AFP in Spanish 2116 GMT 14 Dec 79 PA

[Text] Bogota, 14 Dec (AFP)--Approximately 250 people, including 80 children, drowned on the small island of San Juan on the pacific coast as result of Wednesday's earthquake and tidal wave, it was reported here today.

At least 100 other people are missing and feared dead as a result of the tidal wave which almost completely submerged the small island.

DAS REVEALS RESULTS OF CAMPAIGN AGAINST TERRORISM

PA172341 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 17 Dec 79 PA

[Text] Bogota--A total of 209 peasants have been killed so far this year in Colombia, according to a report from the Administrative Department of Security [DAS]. A total of 47 members of the outlawed guerrilla groups were killed during 61 clashes in various parts of the country.

The National Defense Ministry announced that during the counterguerrilla campaign in the same period, 750 persons were arrested, including members of the M-19 and EPL groups. Of that total, 346 were released by decision of the Military Institutes Brigade.

During the past 11 months, the army recovered 5,000 weapons stolen in Canton Norte by M-19 elements and confiscated 197 others which were in the hands of other subversive groups. During the same period, nine people's prisons were discovered, mostly in Bogota.

In assessing the actions against subversion, the National Defense Ministry announced that 36 members of the armed forces were killed in action during 1979. It pointed out that 34 members of the army were injured. In the same period, 17 guerrillas members of the Pedro Leon Arboleda comman[illegible] of the EPL were killed while 87 others were arrested and 10 wounded. The announcement revealed the recovery of 314 grenades, 34 weapons of various calibers and the arrest of 33 members of the urban groups.

BRIEFS

ANTIDRUG CAMPAIGN RESULTS--Bogota--A Defense Ministry announcement today revealed that the nationwide antidrug campaign has yielded positive results this year with the capture of 1,628 Colombians and 305 foreigners. The foreigners were mostly U.S. nationals. The antidrug campaign also saw the confiscation of 3,500 kilos of marihuana and 1,398 kilos of cocaine. These figures are considered to be a record in Latin America. The report also revealed the capture of 97 planes and 78 vessels, some of them of foreign regitration. [Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional Spanish 1730 GMT 17 Dec 79 PA]

NEW MINIMUM WAGE--Bogota--The new minimum wage was today set at 4,500 pesos a month for urban workers and 4,200 pesos a month for rural workers. The national salary council, comprised of the government, the labor centrals and the private sector, reached the agreement--the first revision in 15 years. The new increase ranges from 3-33 percent over the current minimum wage. The new increase will benefit 2 million workers and become effective 1 January 1980. [Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 13 Dec 79 PA]

REPORTAGE ON CARACAS OPEC MINISTERS MEETING

Third World Receives Aid

PA191526 Paris AFP in English 1516 GMT 19 Dec 79 PA

[Text] Caracas, Dec 19 (AFP)--The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries [OPEC] meeting here today (?agreed) to grant 1,600 million dollars in financial aid to those developing nations worst hit by this year's 65-percent rise in the price of crude oil. The subsidy will come out of OPEC's special aid fund, created in 1976, which has already handed out 250 million dollars financial assistance to Third World countries. The fund at present totals 1,000 million dollars, following the 800 million dollar boost it received at the last OPEC meeting in June this year.

At the end of last May, more than 500 million dollars in low-interest loans were allocated from the fund to 67 Third World nations towards financing economic and social development projects and helping out with balance of payments. The special fund has also disbursed 435 million dollars to the International Agricultural Development Fund, 20 million dollars to the United Nations development programme, and 31 million dollars to the International Monetary Fund.

The 13 OPEC countries, whose oil revenues this year total some 600 million dollars a day, are also funneling aid to the Third World through such national bodies as the Islamic Development Bank, the Arab Economic and Social Development Fund, and the individual funds of such OPEC members as Kuwait, Abu Dhabi, and Saudi Arabia.

Last year, OPEC's contribution in aid to the Third World represented 1.11 percent of its collective gross national product, or roughly three times more aid than was granted by the 24 countries of the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development [OECD], who contributed 0.35 per cent of their collective gross national product.

Taken individually, some OPEC members contribute an even higher proportion of their gross national product: e.g. Saudi Arabia [2.32 percent], Kuwait [4.57 per cent], and the United Arab Emirates [5.37 per cent]. The bulk of OPEC aid traditionally goes to the Moslem countries of the Third World: Egypt, Pakistan, Syria and Jordan. Increasingly, however, other developing countries, notably in black Africa, are beginning to share in the benefits of OPEC's surplus wealth.

According to OECD statistics, the total aid contribution from OPEC members last year totalled 3.700 million dollars. The total is expected to be even higher this year. On the other hand, the Third World's balance of payment deficit could well be 50 percent higher than last year--probably between 25,000 million dollars and 30,000 million dollars.

Eight Accept $24 Barrel

PA191911 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 19 Dec 79 PA

[Ernesto Faundes telephone report from Caracas--presumably live]

[Text] As of now, eight countries have tentatively agreed on the basic price of $24 per barrel. In the event the $24 basic price is maintained, OPEC would be supporting the decision announced last Thursday by Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Venezuela. The announcement stated that OPEC would make a $6 adjustment in the basic price fixed at its previous conference in Geneva.

Negotiations continued until 0300 this morning, but the nations were unable to agree on the increase in the price of petroleum. They are espousing positions that range from the moderate position of Saudi Arabia--maintaining the base price of $24 for the so-called standard Arabian crude--to the extreme position of Iran, which is requesting an increase that would vary between $27-$30 for the same crude. However, Venezuela, through Humberto Calderon Berti, President of the 55th regular OPEC conference, established a sort of alliance through which an attempt is being made to fix the price at $24 per barrel for standard crude. The rest of the petroleum, from light to extra light, and from heavy to extra heavy, would be subjected to so-called price differentials.

In addition, OPEC must analyze other serious matters. Among them is the political situation in Iran in the wake of the conflict between it and the United States.

Likewise, OPEC is considering the possibility of replacing the dollar as the main currency in petroleum operations with special drawing rights. The special drawing right is a basket of imaginary currency comprised of five or six widely-circulating international currencies. This basket would be averaged every 3 months and a single price would emerge for the various currencies. OPEC maintains there is a loss in value when dollars are accepted for the crude they export because the dollar is a floating currency subject to the free play of supply and demand.

Meanwhile, in world exchanges, gold suffered a new rise in price as a result of the announcement made here that petroleum would substantially increase in price.

Extraordinary Session in March

LD191920 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1820 GMT 19 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Caracas--The OPEC Ministerial Council has decided to hold an extraordinary meeting in At-Ta'if, Saudi Arabia, next March. This agreement was reached at today's session in Caracas. The council failed to reach agreement on the question of prices. Indonesian Oil Minister Subroto expressed the belief that the conference was about to reach agreement on the prices and that the reported crisis in the conference was exaggerated.

Qatari Finance and Oil Minister Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz Ibn Khalifah said his country will freeze its oil price next year unless there are exceptional circumstances that require a review of these prices. The Qatari minister, who is attending the Caracas meeting, said at a press conference today that the dollar is still the best currency for calculating oil prices. He stressed that the fact that no agreement was reached on the unification of prices at the current meeting is not an indication of the disunity, solidarity or cohesion of the organization.

He added that executive measures are being taken now in order to create a news agency for OPEC, in order that it will be able to stand up to biased propaganda campaigns which are far from the truth, and to explain the legitimate rights of and wise decisions taken by OPEC member states.

The Gulf states, he added, are heading at present toward a fresh dialog with Europe. The Gulf-European dialog will aim at bringing about greater understanding between the two sides.

It is noted that Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the UAE and Gabon agreed not to increase oil prices to more than $24 per barrel.

No Price Policy Decision

PA192040 Paris AFP in Spanish 2010 GMT 19 Dec 79 PA

[Text] Caracas, 19 Dec (AFP)--The OPEC ministerial conference this afternoon is still undecided about a single price system.

After 6 hours of closed-door meetings, the ministers of the 13 member nations continued to discuss an acceptable price level for standard crude (light Arabic) and the differentials each exporting country could impose according to the quality of its petroleum.

The ministers did not hold their meeting today in the conference room. Instead, the meeting was held on the ninth floor of the hotel. All were invited to lunch at the suite of Saudi Minister Zaki Yamani, and the debate continued after dessert while 300 reporters from all over the world awaited their decision in the hall.

According to a reliable source, the alternative that has the best possibility involves employing several levels of minimum prices depending on the quality of petroleum. But no ceiling will be set.

The ministers are discussing various alternatives which include prices ranging from $24 to $34 for standard crude, it was learned.

Three-Tier Pricing System

LD192145 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 2120 GMT 19 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Caracas, 19 Dec. SNA--It is expected that the OPEC Ministerial Council will announce three levels for oil prices later today--$24, $26 and $30 a barrel. This follows the failure of efforts to achieve a unified price. The OPEC oil ministers met today under Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani to discuss prices, and each state was left to decide the level of its production on its own. It is expected that the price of oil from the kingdom, Qatar, and the United Arab Emirates will be $24 a barrel, while Libya and Iran will raise their prices to $30 a barrel.

Agreement on Marker Price

PA200219 Paris AFP in Spanish 0149 GMT 20 Dec 79 PA

[Text] Caracas, 13 Dec (AFP)--Jose Ignacio Moreno, Venezuelan deputy minister of energy, announced that the ministers of the 13 OPEC countries agreed here tonight on a "marker" of $26 a barrel for Arabian light crude.

He added that the OPEC experts will continue working until they arrive at an agreement on premium differentials (?to be added) on the basis of quality. He expressed confidence that the ministerial conference will reach an agreement tonight, although it will be [words indistinct] of the strategy committee which was to begin here tomorrow.

Meeting Extended Until Thursday

PA200327 Paris AFP in Spanish 0317 GMT 20 Dec 79 PA

[Text] Caracas, 19 Dec (AFP)--The OPEC ministers meeting will continue tomorrow, Thursday, OPEC Secretary General Rene Ortiz announced here tonight.

The ministers of the 13 countries are still discussing an agreement on a unified price system but do not anticipate reaching it tonight and will meet again Thursday morning, according to Ortiz.

DEMONSTRATIONS, PROTESTS AGAINST SHAH CONTINUE

Extradition Ruled Out

PA191804 Paris AFP in Spanish 1742 GMT 19 Dec 79 PA

[Excerpts] Panama City, 19 Dec (AFP)--Violent disturbances erupted here again today when students marched down the Avenue of the Martyrs, which divides the former Canal Zone from the rest of the city, to protest the presence of the shah of Iran. The incidents have resulted in a dozen minor injuries, but there are no reports of anyone wounded by firearms. Luz Maria Noli, a channel 2 newswoman, was hit in the face and body with a bottle of acid thrown during the demonstration and later hospitalized.

Foreign Minister Carlos Ozores told AFP that Panama will never extradite the shah when he was asked about reports mentioning this possibility. The foreign minister said that after having granted asylum to the shah, extradition does not seem viable. Ozores said he had not received any request for extradition from the Iranian Government. Thus, he denied rumors attributed this morning to government spokesmen saying the petition for the extradition of the former ruler would be studied.

National Guard Surrounds School

PA191619 Panama City Radio Mia Network in Spanish 1534 GMT 19 Dec 79 PA

[Text] Several students of the Federated Association of the National Institute have just arrived at this station to appeal to the parents of National Institute students to pick up their children immediately because the National Guard is attacking the school and we fear for the lives of the students inside. Student leader Anibal Culiolis made the following statement:

[Begin recording] We want to appeal to the National Institute's Parents Association to act immediately because the school has been surrounded by the National Guard, and several shots have already been fired in the area.

We repeat, we appeal to the parents of National Institute students to proceed to the school and immediately pick up their children because the school has been surrounded by the National Guard, and the National Guard is preventing them from leaving the premises. The National Guard has already used tear gas, and the students responded with rocks and wooden sticks. The situation is becoming worse by the minute because shots have already been fired at the school. That is why we are making this appeal--to avoid as much as possible a repetition of violence by students as well as by the national government.

We want to explain that the National Institute students were not taking to the streets today because professors are working on the final grades of the term. For that reason, we repeat, the students did not plan to engage in such activity. We want to denounce, however, that units of the National Guard dressed in antiriot uniforms have surrounded the school since 0700 this morning. This triggered the acts of violence occurring here today.

Again we wish to ask parents to proceed to the school as soon as possible to pick up their children and prevent any regrettable incidents. We are hereby appealing to the parents association leadership to go to the school to try and prevent any further violence. All violence is in conflict with the democratic and genuinely patriotic spirit of our glorious eagles' nest [traditional name given to the nation institute]. [End recording]

Students Arrested

PA191832 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 19 Dec 79 PA

[Text] More demonstrations to protest the shah's presence in Panama took place today. Hundreds of students of the National Institute and other schools of Panama Province again took to the streets to protest the presence of the shah in our country as well as the asylum granted to the former emperor.

Students protested this morning along some parts of Central Avenue where they blocked traffic and hurled stones at members of the National Guard. The National Guard was dressed in fatigues and trying to disperse them.

The youths accused President Royo's government of making a mistake by permitting the entrance of a tyrant accused of causing the poverty and misery of the Iranian people.

Meanwhile, National Guard patrols are continuing their surveillance to prevent further incidents.

Extra protection has been afforded to the U.S. Embassy in its gardens and interior, and general entry into the diplomatic mission has been restricted.

In the wake of today's incidents, the National Guard arrested some students and called their parents to come pick them up at the institution's headquarters.

Radio Libertad reporters who witnessed the rioting said that by noon traffic had returned to normal along Central Avenue.

Demonstrators Dispersed; Newsman Beaten

PA192253 Panama City Radio Mia Network in Spanish 2219 GMT 19 Dec 79 PA

[Julio Ortega report]

[Excerpts] A group of persons gathering outside Don Bosco church around 1630 to participate in a demonstration against the presence of the shah of Iran in Panama was dispersed by National Guardsmen following a confrontation and arguments between the demonstrators and National Guard officers.

According to reports, some arrests were made and newsman Miguel Antonio Bernal of Radio Hogar was savagely beaten by National Guardsmen. We have been told that he suffered many bruises and was taken away. It could not be determined if he was arrested or taken to a hospital.

This afternoon's incidents are only part of the disturbances that have been taking place here since yesterday.

Foreign newsmen and photographers in Panama in connection with the shah's arrival in our country took photographs of the arrests and the attack on Bernal.

The hostility of certain groups to the shah's presence is evident. We will continue to report on these events as we obtain more details. However, we can confirm that, according to unofficial reports, some arrests have been made. Also, eyewitnesses have reported that Bernal was one of those most severely beaten by the authorities trying to disperse the demonstrators.

Bernal's whereabouts are unknown at this moment. However, eyewitnesses said he seemed to be unconscious when he was taken away and that his head was bleeding.

Official Explains Guard Action

PA200323 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 19 Dec 79 PA

[Excerpts] A highly placed national government official has told us that the National Guard this afternoon prevented a protest group from leaving the Calidonia area in order to prevent disorders that would have disrupted holiday commercial activities. It was also noticed that antisocial elements who could have taken advantage of the situation to create confusion were participating in the demonstration.

The same official spokesman said eight persons were arrested this afternoon, including Mrs Elvia Lefevre, who until recently was a Panamanian diplomat assigned to Europe, and Miguel Antonio Bernal, political commentator and adviser to the teachers in the recent strike. The spokesman said those arrested will be released this evening.

And now, dear viewers, we will show you a filmed report of the incidents this afternoon in front of the Don Bosco Church in Calidonia when the National Guard prevented the public demonstration: [begin recording]

[Announcer] The Workers Socialist Party (PSI), the Christian Democrats, the Social Democratic Party of Panama and the leadership of the Independent Teachers Movement have tried fruitlessly to march along Central Avenue to protest against the government and the presence of the deposed shah of Iran in Panama.

This afternoon the National Guard did not use tear gas to disperse leftist and national opposition front (FRENO) demonstrators. The demonstrators withdrew inside the Don Bosco church, where they were received by priests who closed the doors. Inside, members of FRENO, the PST and the Social Party of Panama [as heard] were studying the situation together with teacher Marco Alarcon of the Independent Teachers Movement, who served as spokesman for the opposition:

[Alarcon] We teachers have struggled for the defense of human rights in our country and in other countries. The shah is the prototype of an assassin and an archcriminal as the death toll in Iran shows. For this reason, teachers and other groups came to this peaceful demonstration to protest the presence of that enemy of mankind in Panama.

With surprise we saw how the guard, together with thugs and other guardsmen dressed as civilians began to savagely and criminally beat some of the demonstrators. They vented their fury, especially on Dr Miguel Antonio Bernal, and we doubt he can survive the treatment he received.

We want to take this opportunity to tell the community that if they do not speak out, repression will increase because of the fascist measures that have characterized this government lately. It is time for the national community, from Darien to Chiriqui and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, to speak out against the repeated oppression and violation of public liberties in our country.

As you can see, we are practically imprisoned in the Don Bosco church. It is the community that can assure a peaceful withdrawal from here. The situation is somewhat worrisome for us; we are concerned with our security and peace in our homes. We hold the government of President Royo and the National Guard commander responsible for whatever happens in this country from now on.

We want to reiterate our appeal to the people. It is time to speak out and condemn abuses and violations of public liberties in this country. [end recording]

Habeas Corpus Writ Filed

PA200230 Panama City Radio Mia Network in Spanish 0154 GMT 20 Dec 79 PA

[Julio Ortega report]

[Text] A habeas corpus writ was delivered tonight to supreme court secretary Santander Casis against the chief of the National Guard on behalf of Carlos Morales, Julio Cesar Ortiz, Elvia Lefevre de (Wirtz), Miguel Antonio Bernal, Victor Navas King, Jaime Murillo and Humberto Lopez Tirones, who were arrested this afternoon during a demonstration to protest the presence of the shah of Iran in Panama. The writ is expected to be handled as provided for by law, which means that it must be dealt with immediately upon submission. A habeas corpus writ may be filed by any citizen on behalf of an other. We have been informed that prior to receiving the writ, Casis contacted the supreme court president by telephone. The supreme court is expected to rule on the matter within the next few hours or as soon as possible.

Teachers Condemn Government Actions

PA200018 Panama City Radio Mia in Spanish 2250 GMT 19 Dec 79 PA

[Excerpts] A group of teachers has come to our studios to address the nation. Professor Hernandez will be the moderator.

[Hernandez] We are here to tell people that today's developments constitute further proof of what militarism is and its violations of human rights. A peaceful civic march was to have been staged this afternoon to protest the arrival of the shah, a criminal, in our country. We were not showing concern for world peace, but for internal peace. Our country's domestic problems are the ones that must be solved as soon as possible. In view of this situation, which will lead to international conflicts, we supported this march in the knowledge that it would be a peaceful march.

Companion Julita Botello will say something to the Panamanian people:

[Betello] Good afternoon, Panamanian people. We are here to ask all teachers to remain alert and hold the students' grades if they have not yet given them out until our companions and legal adviser have been released.

This afternoon we witnessed one of the most embarrassing actions of this government: We saw them beat student Frago--attention Professor Frago, your son has been arrested and at this time must be in Modelo jail. We also saw them beat a university student with rubber hoses and sticks.

We denounce all these things today because we must remain alert, because a protest by the Panamanian people, a protest by all of the country's conscientious men, a peaceful march which was to have been staged, has been prevented. Teachers, we expect you to come to an urgent meeting at the Republic of Venezuela school at noon tomorrow.

[Hernandez] The march was to have been peaceful. It was not to have been marked by ideological differences of any kind. It was the people who were to have participated. Most of them--99.9 percent of them--are Panamanians by birth. There were to have been no Iranians or gringos. Only Panamanians were to have been there.

[Botello] No Colombians.

[Hernandez] No Colombians either. Now Colombia is a good country; it is just that we have a Colombian minister here. What we currently have here is a situation in which no one's rights are respected.

[Botello] We also want to report that the government's pressure elements entered the church to evacuate the teachers in there.

[Hernandez] Goons did it. Panamanian people, that is how our millions are spent.

[Unidentified speaker] Teachers, we expect you at noon tomorrow at the Republic of Venezuela school. It is urgent.

[Several voices] Now or never!

SHAH MAY MOVE TO COIBITA ISLAND FOR SECURITY REASONS

PA191536 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 19 Dec 79 p 8 PA

[Text] Coibita, a small Panamanian island in the Pacific Ocean, might be the next home of the former shah of Iran, CRITICA has learned from sources on Contadora Island. The problems of the individuals in charge of the former Iranian monarch's security are steadily increasing in view of the need to equip Contadora with artillery.

There are two viewpoints regarding the shah's security. Some people maintain that several million balboas will have to be spent on electronic barriers and a special guard force which in time would stop being composed of the National Guard and special U S. plainclothes security units. That is to say, a special guard of the shah would have to be formed which only he could maintain in view of the high cost.

The other view holds that Contadora can resist any artillery attack and that its close proximity to the Panama Canal constitutes the best security for the former shah. However, it is precisely because of this proximity to the Pacific entrance to the Panama Canal that security experts believe the former strongman of Iran should not continue to live on Contadora.

Coibita is a small island used by sport fishermen during certain times of the year. It is located across from Coiba, Panama's prison island for criminals serving from 6 months to 20 years.

PAPER URGES TACTFUL HANDLING OF CRISIS

PA191747 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 19 Dec 79 PA

["Ajedrez Politico" column by Rafael Nunez Zarzavilla]

[Text] Our country's political panorama acquires new profiles during new and surprising events, especially concerning the overall strategy and tactics of potential opposition groups.

In this new stage, the issue is the presence of Iranian Shah Reza Pahlavi along with its risks and consequences.

It is a matter of course that while some political parties adopt a posture of cautious reservation, others opt for demagoguery, trying to profit as much as possible from the uncertainty and preoccupation caused by the former Iranian monarch's presence in Panama.

Nonetheless, the Agrarian Labor Party, while respecting the right to asylum and extradition, justifies its rejection of the shah.

The debate views the delicate and complex problem through an in-depth discussion of basic principles, including the right to self-determination, nonintervention, extraterritoriality, asylum and extradition. These principles are all involved in the crisis faced by Carter, the Ayatollah Khomeyni, the former shah, President Royo and other pertinent figures on the international political arena. The debate is extremely positive and the conclusions drawn will no doubt be beneficial.

However, given the characteristics of the former Iranian monarch's situation and his past as ruler, the debate transcends conceptual boundaries and enters politically and emotionally explosive territory. Hence, we have discussion on a variety of risks that are not limited to the geographic perimeters of our country, but which extend beyond our borders and reflect the various hues of international action and reaction.

Risks, be they political, economic, cultural or social, are taken to some extent by all governments. Certainly in this century no one can alienate himself from any event. Also, a nation cannot turn itself into an island and become disconnected from all new trends of thought or from the actions taken daily by the great powers, often in conflict with one another.

The issue of the former shah has already triggered a series of intermittent mass protests resulting in damage and prejudice. Student groups have demonstrated against the former Iranian monarch, and they have displayed the idealism and rebellion of which Ingenieros wrote a long time ago in "Mediocre Man."

These protests create a lot of hard work for the National Guard, especially considering that chain reaction disorders can become uncontrollable.

But the fundamental issue is that the crisis be handled very tactfully because it is already obvious that there are other forces which continue to promote destabilization from all angles. In the end, these forces could push General Torrijos into a corner.

ACCEPTANCE OF SHAH 'PROOF OF INDEPENDENT FOREIGN POLICY'

PA191637 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 18 Dec 79 PA

[Editorial: "The Former Shah in Panama"]

[Text] Former Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi and former Empress Farah Diba are in Panama. Our government has allowed them to come here in a humanitarian gesture hopeing that it will contribute to the peaceful solution of the problem worrying not only the United States, but the whole world.

The U.S. Embassy in Tehran was taken over when the U.S. Government allowed the former shah to go to the United States for medical treatment. The situation has now changed--although some of the Ayatollah Khomeyni's spokesmen have said they will try the hostages even though the former shah has left U.S. territory--and the Panamanian Government's attitude must have a positive effect.

The U.S. State Department had been making diplomatic inquiries as to who would offer asylum to the former royal couple, especially after Mexico's surprise refusal. International news agencies mentioned the names of countries like Paraguay, South Africa and Egypt, but very few people believed Panama would be the final destination. We hope the shah's presence among us will not make our country the target of fanatics seeking to commit terrorist acts. We also hope Panamanian diplomats abroad, especially in Europe, will not become the target of reprisals by the many Iranians throughout the world.

The U.S. Government has tried every possible means to achieve a peaceful solution to the hostage problem. This problem was discussed by the UN Security Council and the Hague International Court, and both bodies unanimously condemned the Tehran Government's irresponsible action.

Panama's unconditional agreement to allow the shah to remain among us as long as he wants is proof of our independent foreign policy and desire for peace. It also shows Panama's respect for human life without ideological discrimination. Mohammad Reza Pahlavi is a very controversial figure because of his conduct during his rule. At present, however, he is merely a sick man whom nobody wants. Now we only hope the 49 hostages will soon be released and have the satisfaction of knowing that we did our share.

COLUMNIST CALLS FOR ACTION AGAINST TREATY VIOLATIONS

PA142208 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 13 Dec 79 p 4-a PA

[Luis Restrepo Rosas column: "The Violations"]

[Excerpt] According to commentaries published in the local press, President Aristides Royo said last Monday that "once the Iranian crisis [with the United States] is over, we are going to discuss some matters with the United States that are causing us real concern regarding compliance with the canal treaties." The report adds that the Panamanian president was replying to a foreign correspondent's question on "Panamanian charges of noncompliance by the United States concerning the implementation of the Torrijos-Carter treaties."

On the other hand, I must tell the country that people have already come forward to justify the violations of the Torrijos-Carter treaties committed daily by the United States. What is most alarming is that these people include prominent officials who participated very actively in the negotiation of those treaties. In other words, there is a trend toward accepting the situation and letting things slide. Meanwhile, our bitter experience in dealing with the United States warns us that one should not wait "until the Iranian crisis is over to say certain things to the United States." We should vigorously and immediately protest and demand that there be full compliance with the treaty. Otherwise, the other nation will take it for granted that we agree and accept the unilateral interpretation of the treaties as legal. We will find ourselves either now or later faced with conflicts such as those we have experienced for over 76 years.

Mr President, as a Panamanian citizen who has struggled all my life for my country's demands and sovereignty and for the total disappearance of U.S. colonialism from my country, I wish to say respectfully that I do not agree with your attitude on the problems we are now confronting regarding the interpretation of the Torrijos-Carter treaties.

You know, Mr President, the "Iranian crisis" could last for months or lead to other situations. You also know the U.S. leaders do not base their Panamanian policy on what occurs in Iran. Moreover, Mr President, the violations of the Torrijos-Carter treaties began long before the incidents in Tehran.

You know, Mr President, that from 1 October to the present--for almost 2 and 1/2 months --the canal commission has been functioning under the exclusive direction and control of the Pentagon through the secretary of the army. This irregular situation, Mr President constitutes a flagrant violation of paragraph (3) of Article 3 of the treaty which stipulates that the Panama Canal Commission will be headed by a board of directors consisting of nine members: Five will be citizens of the United States of America and four will be Panamanian.

In this instance, the United States is following the same strategic guidelines used in 1904 in interpreting the Hay-Bunau-Varilla treaty. When the Panama Canal commission is fully established in office, the Pentagon and the secretary of the army will have made the biggest and most important decisions. Then the Panamanians will have no choice but to accept those decisions and devote themselves to matters of absolutely no value to national interests.

COSTA RICA

PRESIDENTIAL MINISTER MASIS RESIGNS

PA190421 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2325 GMT 18 Dec 79 PA

[Text] San Jose, 18 Dec (ACAN-EFE)--Costa Rican Presidential Minister Bruce Masis Jr resigned his post in a letter to Rodrigo Carazo Odio. Masis, who had previously held the Ministry of Industries post, held the Presidential Ministry provisionally in place of Rafael Cordero Croceri who was transferred in August to Managua to head the embassy in that country. In his letter of resignation Masis said that he must leave public office to attend personal matters and he reminded the president that he had accepted the post until the last day of December.

Several persons are being considered as replacement for Masis including Ambassador Cordero Croceri, who would leave the diplomatic representation in Managua, and Jorge Poveda, currently presidential private secretary and former deputy minister of culture.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORIAL APPOINTMENT--Foreign Minister Rafael Angel Calderon Fournier announced yesterday that Maria Elena Chassoul has been appointed new Costa Rican ambassador to Colombia. [San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 24 Nov 79 p 10-a PA]

AIR TRANSPORTATION AGREEMENT--San Jose, 16 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--The Costa Rican and Spanish governments signed an agreement here today regulating their relations in the field of air transportation. The document, signed by Costa Rican Foreign Minister Rafael Angel Calderon and Spanish Ambassador Manuel de Aguilar Otermin, will allow the Costa Rican airline to begin flights to Madrid within a short while. Iberia, the Spanish airline, has been flying to San Jose, with a stopover in Cuba, for the past 2 years. [Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2316 GMT 16 Nov 79 PA]

CRUDE IMPORTS FROM MEXICO--The first shipment of Mexican oil began arriving here yesterday. President Rodrigo Carazo said this shipment is a token of Mexican aid so that Costa Rica will not have to buy fuel on the speculative market. The shipment of 120,000 barrels of crude oil is worth 25.4 million colones. [San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Dec 79 PA]

EXPORT FIGURES--The FOB value of our country's exports from January to September reached the preliminary figure of $641.9 million. This represents a $2.6 million drop as compared with last year's figures for the same period. The main factors affecting our exports were the drop in coffee and cacao prices and the small amount of sugar and fertilizer exported. Fresh meat, bananas and other products registered marked increases because of higher prices. [San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 4 Dec 79 PA]

COTTON HARVEST LOSSES--Guanacaste cotton farmers reported today that they have lost over 70 percent of this year's harvest as a result of the heavy rains that fell in the area on 8 and 9 December. The cotton farmers added that this loss represents 10 million colones. [San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Dec 79 PA]

ARENAL HYDROELECTRIC PLANT--Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo Odio yesterday dedicated the new hydroelectric plant at Arenal. It is the largest hydroelectric plant in Central America. The president actually dedicated the first of three units that together will generate 1.25 million kilowatt hours of power daily. The first stage of the plant was built at a cost of 1.55 billion colones. [San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Dec 79 PA]

EL SALVADOR

DISTURBANCES LEAVE ONE DEAD, FIVE WOUNDED

PA200247 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0228 GMT 20 Dec 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 19 Dec (ACAN-EFE)--Five state and private vehicles and two buses were burned tonight by members of the leftist Peoples Revolutionary Bloc (BPR) shortly after armed incidents broke out at the Labor Ministry in northern San Salvador.

According to official reports, leftist militants were staging a demonstration, and on reaching the area of the ministry they fired on uniformed guards at the building. The number of casualties has not been disclosed, but unofficially it was learned that one person was killed and five wounded.

Security authorities queried tonight by ACAN-EFE said many leftists are posted in buildings adjoining the Labor Ministry and are shooting at soldiers with weapons of various calibers. Consulted by ACAN-EFE, the Salvadoran Red Cross said tonight it has made several runs through the city and has not seen any dead or wounded.

MORE ON FARMWORKERS' CLASH WITH POLICE IN EL CONGO

PA191217 Paris AFP in English 0651 GMT 19 Dec 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, Dec. 19 (AFP)--Twenty-five farm workers were killed east of here on Tuesday when Salvadoran military forces stormed a landowner's farm which had been occupied by strikers, the army announced here. The army announced that 10 other people were wounded and that it had captured 16 guerrillas belonging to the LP-28 [28 February People's Leagues] movement in the incident at El Congo, 50 kilometers (30 miles) east of the capital.

The communique said a group of landless peasants had taken over the farm where they worked to press their demands for pay increases. In the absence of negotiations between the farm owner and the strikers, the government decided to force out the laborers, the communique said. The communique said the National Guard troops used bullhorns to try to convince the occupiers, who were supported by guerrillas, to evacuate the farm. Then shots were fired and the troops fired back, the communique said.

After a four-hour battle, the authorities counted 25 bodies on the scene, the army statement continued. It did not specify whether National Guard forces suffered any casualties. The communique said that the military-civilian government junta, which in October ousted the military regime of General Carlos Romero, was determined to prevent "illegal occupations which cause so much harm to the national economy."

LEFTISTS BURN AUTOMOBILE DEALERSHIP

PA192013 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1825 GMT 19 Dec 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 19 Dec (ACAN-EFE)--The clandestine Revolutionary People's Army today set fire to the Alfa Romeo dealership in the western part of San Salvador in reprisal against recent incidents involving police. The police have been evicting workers from their places of work, and many workers were killed in one incident. These places were occupied by workers and activists of the leftist 28 February Peoples Leagues. They were demanding salary increases and other social benefits.

The workers were released, but over 30 league members are under arrest and will be turned over to the courts for illegal possession of firearms and unlawful occupation of a work area.

A powerful bomb exploded in the offices, workshop and automobile lot of the Italian-Salvadoran Alfa Romeo firm, causing a huge fire.

Seize Archbishopric

PA192145 Paris AFP in Spanish 2028 GMT 19 Dec 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 19 Dec (AFP)--The San Salvador Archbishopric, located in San Jose de la Montana Seminary, in Colonia Escalon residential area in the eastern part of the capital, was seized today by the 28 February Peoples Leagues (LP-28). It is not known yet whether the LP-28 has seized any hostages, but such a possibility has not been discarded in view of the many priests and members of religious orders--close collaborators of Archbishop Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero--who live there.

The archbishopric (?is located) near San Jose de la Montana Seminary, where some 400 future priests conduct studies.

Through phone calls to several local radio stations, the LP-28--one of the most radical groups of the Salvadoran extreme left, which on Tuesday lost some 25 militants in clashes with the army--announced that the archbishopric has been seized for an indefinite period. Meanwhile, it is being rumored that the funerals of those who died yesterday might be held there.

According to the LP-28, their action is being carried out to protest the fact that police yesterday evacuated the installations and farms that members of their organization had been occupying. For the same reason, the LP-28 has also claimed credit through its armed branch, the Revolutionary Peoples Army, for the fire this morning that destroyed ALFASAL, the local Alfa Romeo agency. ALFASAL's losses have been huge, but no one was injured.

PEOPLE'S FORUM DENOUNCES COUNTERCOUP PLOT

PA200140 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 8 Dec 79 pp 4, 85 PA

[Text] The Peoples Forum reported yesterday that preparations are underway for a countercoup to depose the revolutionary government junta in the next few days.

At a news conference the members of the forum, which is made up of 14 political, professional and labor organizations, said that "reactionary forces opposing the structural changes urgently needed in the country are plotting a countercoup against the present government."

They added: "The organizations of the Peoples Forum believe it to be our historic duty to struggle to achieve these changes in order to solve the serious economic, social and political problems faced by our people."

At the news conference the forum members also demanded that the junta implement the terms of the 16 October armed forces proclamation and of the forum's common platform by decreeing, initiating and guaranteeing an in-depth agrarian reform that will solve the great agrarian problem.

In addition they requested nationalization of the country's financial system, encompassing private banking, savings and loan institutions, insurance companies and so forth, in order to make public savings benefit the people and democratize loans to achieve economic development based on popular participation.

The forum members are also demanding nationalization of foreign trade to guarantee a just distribution of the product of labor as well as the reinvestment of foreign exchange thereby acquired in projects for the country's development. Additionally, they called for "immediate dismissal of government officials who hinder the process of structural change required by the nation.

They Denounce a Campaign

The forum's organizations yesterday denounced "the reactionary campaign unleashed by enemies of the people to thwart the process." Mario Aguinada Carranza, one of the forum's spokesmen, said the forum will stage a demonstration on 14 December to demand that the junta fulfill the promises made in the proclamation. "The junta and the young military officers are not the people's enemies; the enemies are the native oligarchy and the fascists," Aguinada said.

He added: "We are at the hour of decision to bring about the socioeconomic changes needed by the country. Last night we met with the permanent council of the armed forces. At that meeting the forum outlined the prerequisites for those changes. The young officers are willing to talk with all sectors, with the popular organizations, to forestall confrontations that would bring the country to further ruin."

Proposals

Norma Herrera, another member of the forum, said those attending the meeting discussed the necessary proposals that were to be presented at the Council of Ministers meeting yesterday. "The fight must take place within (the cabinet). It is not necessary to withdraw; let them defeat us in battle," she said on explaining the course of action to be taken by Peoples Forum members who are in the government.

"The right has taken advantage of the government's present vacillation in initiating the changes and is carrying out a counteroffensive so a countercoup is being planned," Herrera said.

Other leaders also pointed to "the oligarchy and Yankee imperialist intervention as enemies of the people." In addition, they mentioned the request of the MAG [presumably Agriculture Ministry] workers, voiced by CENTA [presumably a labor union], that the present minister resign.

There Are No Disagreements

Adan Rosales, another labor union leader and a member of the forum, said that "there are no disagreements between the People's Forum and popular organizations. There is a difference of opinion regarding the conceptual analysis of the process. We agree on promoting the changes needed by the country and we issue a call for unity. Unity is needed. The forum does not consider the popular organizations to be enemies of the process."

BRIEFS

NEW MEXICAN AMBASSADOR--Hector E. Perez Gallardo, the new Mexican ambassador to El Salvador, presented his credentials to Foreign Minister Hector Dada Hirezi this morning. [San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 2 Dec 79 p 32 PA]

LIBYAN DELEGATION--A Libyan Revolutionary Committee delegation paid a courtesy visit to revolutionary junta member Col Adolfo Arnold Majano on 20 November. The visitation expressed their interest in learning about the process of democratization and the changes being implemented in El Salvador and in expanding bilateral diplomatic and commercial ties. Colonel Majano explained the various programs implemented to improve the standard of living of the Salvadoran people and expressed the government's firm determination to maintain relations with all countries. The visiting delegation was headed by Libyan Ambassador to Spain Radaman Ruhaim [as published] [San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 22 Nov 79 p 3, 30 PA]

NEW GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS--The revolutionary government junta appointed three new officials yesterday as part of the reorganization of the state apparatus. Santiago Ruiz was appointed Agrarian Reform Institute president. Claudio Tona Velasco was appointed Agricultural Development Bank president and Dr Alejandro Saca Melendez was appointed Social Security Institute general director. [San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 14 Nov 79 p 60 PA]

GUATEMALA

ROMEO LUCAS WILL NOT ATTEND CENTRAL AMERICAN SUMMIT

PA191601 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 19 Dec 79 PA

[Text] Guatemalan President Fernando Romeo Lucas Garcia will not visit Managua. During a news conference last night the president emphatically said: How could a Nicaraguan ambassador or any other Central American ambassador think I was going to attend a meeting when I have such a busy work schedule for 1980? He did not give any date for visiting Nicaragua during the summit announced by envoy D'Escoto when he was in Guatemala.

He did say, however, that he would be willing to attend any meeting to which he was invited, provided he had some free time. The president agrees that conversations among the Central American presidents are necessary to strengthen the ties of friendship and solve some problems affecting the common market. President Lucas Garcia also said there will be no cabinet changes at the end of the year [words indistinct] or resignations, as it is customary. I am free to tell an official if he is doing a good job or not, the president said. He added that he will not accept routine resignations. He said, I must have a cabinet working to serve Guatemalans.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADORS--President Gen Fernando Romeo Lucas Garcia received the credentials of the new ambassadors of Greece, the Netherlands, Portugal and Paraguay. They are Nicolas Macridis, Johannes Cornelis Petros, Jose Custodio de Freitas Fernandez and Juan Alberto Llanes, respectively. The credentials were presented during a special ceremony at the presidential palace. [Guatemala City DIARIO DE CENTRO AMERICA in Spanish 6 Dec 79 p 1 PA]

NEW FRG AMBASSADOR--Federal Republic of Germany ambassador to Guatemala, Walter Islebe, presented his credential to President Gen Fernando Romeo Lucas Garcia yesterday at the national palace. [Guatemala City DIARIO DE CENTRO AMERICA 4 Dec 79 p 1 PA]

NEW AMBASSADOR--The new ambassador of Taiwan, Ching-hsing Tang, yesterday presented a copy of his credentials to the Guatemalan foreign minister and will shortly present his credentials to President Romeo Lucas Garcia. [Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 12 Dec 79 PA]

HONDURAS

URANIUM EXPORTED ILLEGALLY TO JAPAN, U.S.

PA192313 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1952 GMT 19 Dec 79 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 18 Dec (ACAN-EFE)--Union leaders at the U.S. transnational Rosario Mining Company charged today that the company is exporting large amounts of uranium illegally to Japan and North America.

Jose Manuel Guerrero, chairman of the El Mochito mine union, said he had evidence based on analyses by foreign laboratories that this product is being exported in violation of the law. Guerrero said the uranium is sent out combined with zinc and lead. These metals are registered as export products with the military government.

Union leaders recalled illegal exports of uranium had been reported to previous governments but that no steps have been taken against the U.S. company. The company today observed exactly 1 century of operation in the country, especially in eastern Honduras.

A British publication (LATIN AMERICA WEEKLY REPORT) made a similar charge against this American company a few months ago.

BRIEFS

1980 BUDGET--Tegucigalpa, 14 Dec (ACAN-EFE)--Herman Allan Padgett, press secretary of the government military junta, today announced that the Honduran budget for 1980 will amount to $557 million. He said the budget is aimed at strengthening the implementation of economic and social projects announced by the armed forces. He noted that the military junta will give priority to reorganizing the agrarian reform projects in order to favor the peasants who have no land. [Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0139 GMT 15 Dec 79 PA]

NICARAGUA

TWO-YEAR MORATORIUM FROM INTERNATIONAL CREDITORS GRANTED

PA191255 Paris AFP in Spanish 0149 GMT 19 Dec 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 18 Dec (AFP)--The Nicaraguan Government has been granted a 2-year moratorium during which it will not have to repay a single cent of the $490 million it owes to international private banks, Reconstruction Minister Alfredo Cesar announced here today. Cesar made the announcement after his return from an international meeting in Mexico, at which 72 U.S. and European private banks agreed to grant the Sandinist government the 2-year period to begin amortizing its debts.

Morgan Guaranty Trust Company, the First National City Bank of Chicago and the Wells Fargo Bank of California, as well as some of the most important European banks, are among the leading creditors agreeing to grant the moratorium to Nicaragua.

In addition, Nicaragua owes some $700 million in government loans to international credit banks, but this debt was virtually renegotiated when the banks agreed to grant it new loans with repayment terms of [word indistinct] and a 9-year grace period. The Nicaraguan Government is also responsible for the repayment of the country's private debt which amounts to (?8.4 billion). This debt will be privately renegotiated by local entrepreneurs.

The minister added that the private banks to which Nicaragua owes money clearly understand that the country will not pay any debts contracted by Anastasio Somoza's government through corrupt means and practices in violation of international laws. He said the banks agreed to these conditions, which will probably affect a sizable part of their credits. He could not specify, however, the extent to which the credits will be affected. Finally, Cesar said the bankers were pleased with the economic reactivation plan submitted by the Nicaraguan delegates which extends into the 1980's. The plan will be announced shortly to Nicaraguan citizens.

Meanwhile, Alfonso Robelo, member of the government junta, reported here today that the Venezuelan Government has agreed to continue supplying oil to Nicaragua [words indistinct] the $6 per barrel recently agreed to. [passage indistinct] Robelo praised Venezuela's attitude, saying this is the first time countries producing raw materials have [words indistinct] establish a difference between the developing and industrialized countries. Robelo made the announcement at a time when the Sandinist government is engaged in difficult reconstruction work and after the government had warned of possible rationing and an increase in fuel prices. [passage indistinct]

GOVERNMENT NEGOTIATES FOR DIRECT OIL PURCHASES

PA181229 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2020 GMT 16 Dec 79 PA

[Excerpts] Managua, 16 Dec (ACAN-EFE)--The Nicaraguan Government has begun a phase of intensive negotiations with Venezuela and Mexico to arrange for direct sales of oil. Information on these country-to-country negotiations was released today by Nicaraguan Foreign Trade Minister Alejandro Martinez Cuenca.

Speaking to journalists at the "newsmen's home" here, the minister said a Nicaraguan mission has just returned from Venezuela where talks on the purchase of crude continued in an attempt to eliminate the intermediaries usually involved in this type of transaction. The Nicaraguan minister said Venezuela has covertly given preferential treatment to the Central American countries concerning oil supplies. However, in Nicaragua's case, this preferential treatment was not noticeable until now because of the type of foreign trade structure that previously existed.

It was explained that Venezuela did not sell oil to Nicaragua directly, but through the Exxon transnational company. This company, rather than Nicaragua, benefited from Venezuela's preferential treatment toward Central America, the minister explained. He added that Exxon purchased crude from Venezuela and sold it to Nicaragua. Thus, Nicaragua lost the benefits of the preferential treatment. The respective contract between Exxon and Nicaragua expires on 31 December. It is understood that Nicaragua will purchase crude from Venezuela directly in the future, thus reaping the benefits of preferential treatment. The Nicaraguan Government will then sell the reconstituted [as received] crude to Exxon (which owns the refinery that operates in Managua) for refining. The Nicaraguan state will also set the prices of the refined products for domestic distribution. These prices were formerly set by the transnational company.

According to the minister, talks are also underway with Mexico concerning the purchase of crude with the same process of refining and local resale being followed. This would somewhat mitigate the effect of the oil price increase.

In another quarter, the Nicaraguan Government has announced that beginning in January, an international association involving Swiss and Arab capital will intensify oil exploration efforts in this country.

Experts from Mexico, Venezuela and Austria will come to Nicaragua to give specialized assistance in the area of oil exploration, according to reports.

Nicaragua consumes an estimated 12,000 barrels of oil a day. To obtain it, Nicaragua will spend some $100 million during the course of the year. This will insure an adequate oil supply to carry out the country's various activities.

TOMAS BORGE DENIES FOOD SENT TO CUBA

PA200132 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2039 GMT 19 Dec 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 19 Dec (ACAN-EFE)--Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge has flatly denied here that Nicaragua is sending food and medicine to Cuba in payment for the services of 1,200 Cuban doctors who are working for 1 year educating the country's illiterates [as received].

"Those are simply counterrevolutionary rumors. It would, of course, be criminal to take food from our people to send it to others. Those who think so and those who believe it have the brains of monkeys," the Sandinist leader stressed.

Borge spoke last night on a national radio network, which was broadcasting a program on a collection for the thousands of flood victims on the Atlantic coast, to respond to "street criticism" of the revolution to the effect that basic grains and medicine are scarce in Nicaragua because they are being sent to Cuba.

According to the revolutionary commander, food is scarce in Nicaragua because of the "immoral and criminal" attitude of hoarders who, he said, will be sanctioned with the full weight of the law.

"Those businessmen," Borge added, "harm the people and try to discredit the revolution by hoarding food, but the police were organized for a reason and will soon descend on them."

He added that the revolutionary government is concerned over the situation and with the people's aid has undertaken the urgent task of increasing production in all areas in order to cover the current deficits, which resulted from the necessary developments that took place in this country to "overthrow the Somozist tyranny."

HONDURAN SHRIMP BOAT FINED FOR ILLEGAL FISHING

PA190416 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0103 GMT 19 Dec 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 18 Dec (ACAN-EFE)--The Nicaraguan Natural Resources and Environment Institute (IRENA) has fined the Honduran shrimp boat "Castilla III" up to 150,000 cordobas ($15,000) for illegally fishing in Nicaraguan waters in the Caribbean.

The boat, detained in Bluefields port along with its five crewmen, was seized in mid-November while fishing near Cabo Gracias a Dios. In keeping with the country's current laws, the Nicaraguan authorities seized 1,000 pounds of shrimp and the fishing gear.

According to a spokesman of the state-controlled IRENA, the Honduran boat will not be released until its owner pays the fine. He added that another shrimp boat named "Anita L" is in the same situation after being seized last week. It is now detained in an Atlantic port and was part of a fleet that has been stealing Nicaraguan marine resources in the Atlantic, the spokesman indicated.

SOMOZIST OFFICER TO LEAVE ASYLUM AT VENEZUELAN EMBASSY

PA191340 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 19 Dec 79 PA

[Text] Venezuelan Charge d'Affaires Rafael [name indistinct] has notified the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry that former Somozist officer Gustavo Sandoval Tejada has renounced his right to asylum in the Venezuelan Embassy. Sandoval Tejada told the charge d'affaires that he will turn himself over to the proper authorities for investigation.

JUNTA MEMBERS SWEAR IN REVOLUTIONARY TRIBUNAL MEMBERS

PA142126 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1720 GMT 14 Dec 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 14 Dec (ACAN-EFE)--The Nicaraguan Government junta swore in the 26 members of the 12 revolutionary tribunals that will try some 2,800 Somozist prisoners in this country.

Provisional government members Sergio Ramirez Mercado, Moises Hassan Morales and Violeta Barrios de Chamorro swore in the members of nine emergency tribunals and three appeals tribunals. The ceremony, which was attended by National Tribunals Coordinator Mario Mejia Alvarez, took place at the government house in Managua.

According to junta member Sergio Ramirez Mercado, the 26 members of the tribunals were chosen from different sectors. He said these persons had been chosen for their civic activities, their moral standing and because they represent various social echelons. "The different merits of all these people make these tribunals fully integrated. The tribunals will seek to impart justice in the most effective, speedy and best possible way, Ramirez Mercado added. The Nicaraguan ruler noted that the persons chosen to sit on the three-member tribunals--in each case the president is a lawyer--come from several Nicaraguan cities. "This is why these tribunals have a national character," he added.

According to National Tribunal Coordinator Mario Mejia, as soon as the members of the tribunals were sworn in, the tribunals were constituted and ready to begin trying some 7,800 prisoners who, one way or another, were connected with Anastasio Somoza's overthrown regime. At a news conference, Mejia said that from the moment the state's prosecuting office turns the first prisoner over to the recently created tribunals the judicial task will begin. He added that this is slated to take place next Monday. He then said the tribunals will operate in the mansions seized from well-known collaborators of the Somoza regime.

The doors of the tribunals will be opened at 0700 (1300 GMT) and will be closed at 1900 (0100 GMT). Only lunchtime will interrupt the activity of imparting justice. Although the tribunals will operate in the capital, they are empowered to move to any part of the country to fulfill their duties.

Mejia indicated that under the law, no less than 9 days and no more than 28 days will be spent on the trial of any one prisoner. He noted that in Nuremberg the maximum deadline to try a Nazi was 29 days. He explained that no "special tribunals" have been established in Nicaragua alongside the emergency tribunals. "The emergency tribunals were created because of the large number of prisoners that must be tried. Had they been sent to the common courts, the administration of justice would have been slow and troublesome," he added.

He then said the trials will be held publicly and that newsmen will have easy access to them.

In response to the newsmen's questions, he said the representatives of any international organization concerned with respect for human rights can come to Nicaragua to observe the operation of the tribunals. But, he indicated, there will be cases in which strict security measures will be adopted to protect the prisoners. For instance, he said, those security measures will be tightened when the chief of the military patrol that killed Carlos Fonseca Amador, founder of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and commander in chief of the Nicaraguan Revolution, appears before the revolutionary justice.

Hassan Speaks to Tribunal Members

PA190333 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 14 Dec 79 PA

[Statement by government junta member Moises Hassan at the swearing-in ceremony for special tribunals members, held on 14 December at the government house in Managua--recorded]

[Text] After accepting this delicate task and taking upon your shoulders this heavy responsibility, you will probably be subjected to a large number of pressures. Although defeated now, Somozism and its allies among international reaction have not yet resigned themselves to defeat. We are absolutely sure that in this particular case they will resort to both threats and flattery in an effort to keep you from imparting justice in an upright and correct manner. May this serve as a warning so you clearly understand this and completely prepare yourselves to confront the threats, flatteries and pressures of all kinds to which you undoubtedly will be subjected.

Trials Open in Managua

PA172001 Paris AFP in Spanish 1923 GMT 17 Dec 79 PA

[Excerpts] Managua, 17 Dec (AFP)--A heavy guard today surrounded two houses in the southeastern sector of Managua where the state prosecutor opened proceedings against the first former members of the Somozist regime's National Guard in what the press has begun to call Nuremberg without gallows. Groups of relatives gathered to follow the proceedings, although none of the defendants will be present.

The first group of 25 former members of the National Guard will appear today represented by their defense attorneys to answer charges for war crimes before a tribunal of three citizens.

Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge has said that the heaviest sentence imposed on defendants found guilty will be a jail term with good treatment.

It is a well-known fact that none of the first 25 defendants called to answer the formal charges of prosecutor Nora Astorga ever occupied high-ranking positions in the defunct Somozist army. However, it is expected that high-ranking army officers, including the executive officer of the defunct security office, Col Isaias Cuadra, will appear during the week.

The judges came to an agreement with press photographers. They will not be photographed as a security measure to avoid reprisal by supporters of the previous regime who are still active in Nicaragua.

It is estimated that the trial of the 7,500 defendants will last approximately 2 months.

MINISTER BORGE SPEAKS ON ROLE OF POLICE FORCES

PA152121 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Dec 79 PA

[Excerpt of speech by Interior Minister Tomas Borge at Walter Guevara Policy Academy; date not given--recorded]

[Text] We are going to try to establish a sort of police club so policemen and their families can go there for recreation. However, even when they are not on duty policemen cannot go around the streets drunk and visit the brothels. A policeman must be an example in every sense, as fathers, sons or husbands.

The revolution does not end in the streets. It also reaches into the home and you must be exemplary wherever you are. In this way you will be fulfilling everything we have said along the way. We have talked about these things in every speech and we are emphasizing them now.

Furthermore, we must fight crime to the death. We must bear in mind our country's social problem and the fact that many of these people have been driven toward crime by our social structure. As Rene [Vivas] has said, we are not hiding our limitations or failures. Criminality will decrease as we solve the social problem. However, there are born criminals and the most fierce and dangerous ones are drug traffickers. Prostitution also has a social origin. We cannot say that we are going to end prostitution with a decree or that all prostitutes are going to be jailed. They are the product of the exploitative society which our country has had. We will end prostitution as we implement reforms, create employment sources and solve our economic problems.

However, I want to tell you something: we are going to organize the Sandinist militias. They will probably be called Sandinist People's Militias or simply Sandinist Militias. This will be a complementary body. Our country's workers are going to be organized under the militias to defend our country, to act as a complementary, reserve force if the need arises.

You are not going to be just plain policemen. Instead, we are going to find ways to give you some military training, infantry training, so you can take up a rifle and go to the trenches to defend our fatherland if the time comes to defend our fatherland. [applause]

We hope that it will never be necessary to take up rifles again. However, if the time comes, together with the Sandinist People's Army, the Sandinist Police will also be in the frontlines defending this land to the last inch, this land that we have conquered with the blood and heroism of our people.

POLICE CREATES ITS OWN JUSTICE COMMISSION

PA152117 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 15 Dec 79 PA

[Text] The office of the commander of the Sandinist Police has created a justice commission [comision de justicia] to hear cases of policemen who erroneously arrest persons and police men's misdemeanors.

The justice commission is composed of three attorneys: Lidia Reyes de Mendoza, Ronald Varela Matamoros and Adrian Mesa Castellano. The companeres will be in charge of classifying and administering justice on police faults, which are the crimes over which the Sandinist Police have jurisdiction.

Adrian Mesa Castellano explains the functions of the police commission: [begin recording] The office of the police commander has decided to appoint a justice commission composed of distinguished progressive attorneys headed by Adrian Mesa, Lidia Reyes de Mendoza and Companero Ronald Varela. These companeros have been given the duty to classify and to a certain extent administer justice concerning policemen's faults [faltas de policias] since common crimes are handled by courts of justice and not by the police.

The commission will only administer justice in cases of policemen's faults and contraventions, the crimes over which we have jurisdiction. Other types of crimes will be passed to common courts of justice so that they can be resolved in line with the present legislation.

[Question from unidentified speaker] When will these courts start operating?

[Answer] In the case of the commission, which is what we can report on, this commission has been functioning for a few days. We have counted the number of defendants and they have been grouped according to their crimes. Soon we will give a full report on the administering of justice with regard to the policemen's faults. This commission is also preparing educational plans from a legal point of view to begin introducing policemen to legal norms so that the companero policemen will know not only police techniques but also the application of revolutionary laws in our country. [end recording]

These statements were from Companero Deputy Commander of the National Sandinist Police (Marco Somarria). [sentence as heard]

CONSORTIUM TO MANAGE CONFISCATED PROPERTIES

PA161637 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Dec 79 PA

[Text] Junta member Companero Moises Hassan has told Atabal Sandinista that a consortium of national companies will be created to administer industry, business, construction and other production areas confiscated from Somoza and his followers. In other words, there will be a construction firm, a fishing firm, a business firm, an industrial firm and so on. These firms will be administered by a council comprising workers and state delegates. In this way, Nicaraguan workers will become directly involved in management.

The new body will begin operating next year.

FSLN APPOINTS DELEGATE TO UNIVERSITY ORGANIZATIONS

PA192244 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Dec 79 PA

[Text] The Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] has appointed a delegate to work in coordinating the organizations of university students, professors and workers. Guerrilla Cmdr Omar Cabezas, a well-known former student leader, has been appointed to this position. Commanders of the revolution Carlos Nunez and Bayardo Arce have announced the appointment of the FSLN delegate to the university students, professors and workers organizations.

The objective is the reorientation of higher education. Large resources are allocated to train lawyers, business administrators, that is, service personnel, while very few resources are invested in training personnel for the production sector, where the need is urgent. Here is Cmdr Carlos Nunez announcing the appointment:

[Begin recording] Brothers: The FSLN, as the vanguard and guiding organization of the revolutionary process, fully assumes its responsibility in guaranteeing the course of the Nicaraguan revolution. [Words indistinct] the national education system, particularly the problem of higher education which must satisfy the pressing need for qualified human resources that [word indistinct] our country and that the revolution needs to guarantee that the interests of the people are being served.

Because of this, the FSLN National Directorate has decided to pay maximum attention to the overall training process of the future technicians and professionals who attend the (?National University) and other higher education centers. The FSLN is concerned about increasing their revolutionary conscience and political training in order to deepen their commitment with our working people and their Sandinist revolution. Therefore it had decided to appoint guerrilla Cmdr Omar Cabezas Lacayo to be the delegate to the National Directorate with responsibility for directing the political and educational activities of all the FSLN structures and organizations among the students, professors and workers of the higher education centers. He will also be responsible for the political organization of the branches of the mass organizations identified with the strategic guidelines of the FSLN in those education centers.

We are sure this measure will contribute greatly to the achievement of the planned objective. It will guarantee the FSLN's militant support of the revolutionary plans expressed by the authorities of the universities and higher education centers, who are aware that the new Nicaragua demands new men, new technicians, who must graduate from new universities.

Free fatherland or death! FSLN National Directorate. December 1979. [end recording]

BRIEFS

CUBAN FISHING EXPERT'S VISIT--Andres Mena, director of science and technology of the Cuban Fishing Industry Ministry, arrived in Nicaragua on 3 December for a 3-week visit to study the country's technical needs for the fishing sector. Other Cuban technicians are already in Nicaragua providing advice in the construction of boats and the organization of enterprises. Mena has already visited the Pacific area along with Nicaraguan technicians to observe the local fishing problems. [Managua EL PUEBLO in Spanish 6 Dec 79 p 4 PA]

GDR COFFEE PURCHASE--The government of national reconstruction yesterday announced through the executive director of the Nicaraguan coffee enterprise that Nicaragua has sold coffee to the government of the German Democratic Republic. This first purchase of Nicaraguan coffee by a socialist country was for 30,000 quintals valued at $5,789,000. [Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 15 Dec 79 PA]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON GROUP OF 77 MEETING

Castro Attends Reception

FL181115 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 18 Dec 79 FL

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the councils of State and Ministers, has attended the reception which the Cuban Government hosted in honor of the delegations participating in the Group of 77 meeting being held at the Palace of Conventions.

Council of State Vice Presidents Juan Almeida and Carlos Rafael Rodriquez and Council of Ministers Vice Presidents Osvaldo Dorticos, Jose Ramon Fernandez and Joel Domenech attended the reception. Other Cuban political and governmental officials and the diplomatic corps accredited to Cuba also attended the reception given in honor of the participants in the ministerial meeting.

Report on Second Day

FL182326 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 18 Dec 79 FL

[Text] Speeches by representatives from seven countries in the plenary session and the organization of a work group to examine the draft of the final resolution occupied the delegates' attention in this morning's session of the Group of 77 ministerial meeting being held in Havana City. Delegates from Ethiopia, Sri Lanka, Colombia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Brazil and Yugoslavia made speeches in the plenary session, whose first half was chaired by Hector Rodriguez Llompart, chairman of the meeting, and the other half by Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto who holds one of the vice presidencies.

Earlier in the session Rodriguez Llompart invited the Peruvian delegation to chair the work group charged with examining the draft of the meeting's final resolution, which was submitted by Cuba as host nation. The morning meeting only discussed procedural matters. It was learned that the delegates to the meeting have approved the incorporation of agreements adopted by regional groups of Asia, Africa and Latin America as official work documents.

The main topic of speeches made in the plenary session are based on pronouncements by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro on the burning needs of the underdeveloped world. The Ethiopian delegate pointed out that the most imperative challenge of today's era is the attainment of an equitable distribution of the world's wealth. He also asked that the 80's be proclaimed the decade of African industrial development.

The Nicaraguan delegate stated that in international economic relations right and justice should prevail over egotism before it is too late. The Sri Lanka delegation reaffirmed that without peace, security and disarmament it is impossible to achieve favorable conditions for industrialization. The Yugoslav representative expressed his country's position when he explained the importance that Yugoslavia attaches to the economic program of the nonalined countries movement.

This morning it was reported that so far 82 delegations representing 73 countries have arrived. Twelve of the delegations are headed by ministers. The international organizations represented in the meeting are UNIDO, FAO, UNCTAD, the International Organization of Journalists, the Economic Commission for Latin America, the Latin Economic System and others. Officials of UNESCO are scheduled to arrive soon. The meeting's deliberations continued this afternoon.

Report on Third Day

FL192034 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1923 GMT 19 Dec 79 FL

[Text] The Group of 77 ministerial meeting today began its working sessions under the chairmanship of (Densin Fernando, SRI Lanka's vice minister of industry. Radio Reloj has learned that this important meeting preparatory to the UN Industrial Development Organization conference in India is being attended by 84 delegations from 74 countries and 10 invited international organizations.

Today's plenary sessions will hear speeches by the delegates on the strategy to be followed by developing countries for their industrialization. The subgroup established yesterday to draft the final declaration is continuing its deliberations today based on Fidel's speech at the opening session and other documents submitted to this meeting.

The draft of the final declaration of the Group of 77 submitted by Cuba includes a total of 47 points on the principal problems delaying in some cases and checking in others the needed industrialization of developing countries. The Cuban document outlines the strategy to be followed by the developing world on international financing, natural and human resources and industrial cooperation among developing countries.

The draft of the final declaration submitted by Cuba as host nation of the Group of 77 ministerial meeting also refers to the transfer of technology, industrial redeployment and a system of consultations, among other important tasks.

Speeches by Delegates

FL192233 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2105 GMT 19 Dec 79 FL

[Excerpts] In speaking to the plenary meeting of the Group of 77 Mohamed Liassine, Algerian minister of heavy industry, has said that there is a selfish and closed attitude by the developed countries toward the underdeveloped countries. The Algerian delegate stated that the greatest difficulties found by his country in industrial development are the lack of technology, the activities of the transnationals and the positions of the developed governments which allow their plants to not fulfill commitments which have been contracted. Liassine supported the endeavors being made by the meeting and called for a united final declaration.

For his part (Suh Hen Chun), representative of South Korea, said that the second decade of development has been a victim of the world economic crisis.

In speaking at the meeting (R. Aset), Iranian vice minister of mines and industry, praised the inaugural address given by Cuban President Fidel Castro. He said that Iranian dependency is the result of the obstacles created by the capitalist powers and he said that his country is willing to contribute to the global fund of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization--UNIDO

Zambian Delegate's Press Conference

FL192248 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2108 GMT 19 Dec 79 FL

[Text] South Africa wants all the countries bordering it and all neighboring countries to become its economic satellites. This was stated this afternoon by (Leonard Isuwulwa), Zambian minister of industry and foreign trade, at a press conference held at the Palace of Conventions where he is attending as the head of the delegation from his country to the Group of 77 ministerial meeting. The Zambian minister of industry and foreign trade has said that Zambia condemns this racist policy of South Africa and will never accept any type of foreign pressure. (Leonard Isuwulwa) described the problem of racial discrimination in Africa as being very bad. He pointed out that one of the effects of this racism is the bombing raids carried out by South Africa over all exits from Zambia except the ways which lead into that aggressor country.

In another part of his remarks to the press he said that the developing peoples have the right to enjoy their raw materials. (Leonard Isuwulwa) expressed the certainty that the final declaration at the conference will express this right of the developing world. The Zambian minister of industry and foreign trade said that his country places great importance in the United Nations Industrial Development Organization [UNIDO] meeting scheduled next January, and believes that his country will only achieve industrialization through cooperation among their peoples. The head of the Zambian delegation expressed his thanks to the Cuban Government for the attention shown his delegation and the good organization of this important meeting.

Interview With Angolan Envoy

FL192043 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 19 Dec 79 FL

[Television interview by (Juan Perez Dominguez) in connection with Group of 77 ministerial meeting with Elisio de Figueiredo, Angolan ambassador to the United Nations and head of his delegation to the Group of 77 meeting--recorded, date and place not given]

[Text] [Question in Spanish] [Begin in progress] Basically what are the Angolan positions which will be presented during the course of this Group of 77 conference which is meeting here in Havana?

[Answer in Portuguese with no translation] Comrade, you know that the African group includes various tendencies. There are progressive countries in the African group and there are countries, let us say, which I think are not progressive but reactionary countries. But I hope that through a review of other countries and of the world economic situation, all African countries will feel that this new economic order has to be established. Therefore, we will have repudiated the protectionism which exists today. But we will also have to become more dependent on relations among ourselves, the African countries in Africa [As heard]. Therefore, we also have to develop our strategy in conjunction with the countries of Latin America and Asia who are in the Group of 77 and develop progressive positions to be able to face the developed countries in the negotiations. I would also like to say that we have serious difficulties within the African group, but in a general way we are prepared to advance progressive positions for the economic reality of the world today.

[Question] Well, thank you ambassador for your remarks for the national television news.

Declaration Issued

FL191944 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1905 GMT 19 Dec 79 FL

[Text] A few minutes ago at the Palace of Conventions the ministers of the Group of 77 began circulating a declaration on the third conference of the UN Industrial Development Organization [UNIDO] to be held in India. With respect to procedural matters the ministers meeting in and represented at the Havana conclave are pleased to nominate a representative of India, the host nation, to the post of chairman of the Third UNIDO conference.

The ministers further state that the Group of 77 should be allowed four of the seven vice presidencies in the India meeting and four vice presidencies in the important committees. The same document outlines the topics in the agenda for the third UNIDO conference that will meet in New Delhi, India, from 21 January to 8 February 1980.

One of the topics proposed by the Group of 77 for the India conference agenda deals with the revision and analysis of the world industrial situation. The same topic specifically refers to the industrial situation in developing countries. Another topic proposed by the Group of 77 discusses the creation of adequate industrial structures in developing countries. It also indicates that these structures will make it possible for the rate of the group's economic growth to accelerate and will increase its participation in world industrial production in accordance with the declarations issued in Lima and the United Nations on this subject.

U.S., UK CONDEMNED FOR LIFTING SANCTIONS ON RHODESIA

FL191131 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 19 Dec 79 FL

[Text] Cuba has condemned the United States' and Great Britain's unilateral lifting of sanctions imposed by the UN Security Council on the illegal Rhodesian regime and labeled the action as a violation of obligations contracted with the United Nations.

Explaining the [Cuban] position after approval of a resolution on Rhodesia at the General Assembly, Cuban Ambassador Raul Roa Mouri pointed out that the resolution is in accordance with decisions of the Organization of African Unity and nonalined countries' sixth summit conference. Roa Kouri pointed out that the resolution is in accordance with decisions of the Organization or African Unity and nonalined countries' sixth summit conference. Roa Kouri emphasized that the approval of the resolution on Rhodesia gives firm support to the cause of the people of Zimbabwe and the struggle waged by combatants of the Patriotic Front.

USSR'S BAYBAKOV ARRIVES WITH HIGH-LEVEL DELEGATION

FL192254 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 19 Dec 79 FL

[Text] Nikolay Konstantinovich Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, chairman of the Gosplan and member of the CPSU Central Committee, arrived today in this capital where he was received by Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the PCC Politburo and vice president of Cuba's Councils of State and Ministers. Also present at the Jose Marti International Airport to welcome Baybakov were PCC Central Committee Secretariat member Lionel Soto and Council of Ministers Vice Presidents Humberto Perez, president of the Central Planning Board [JUCEPLAN], Flavio Bravo and Joel Domenech as well as Cuban Ambassador to the USSR Severo Aguirre, all members of the PCC Central Committee.

Baybakov is accompanied by a high-level delegation which came to Cuba at the invitation of JUCEPLAN President Humberto Perez.

VEIGA SAYS CTC SUPPORTS CARIBBEAN LABOR MOVEMENTS

FL191951 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 19 Dec 79 FL

[Text] The second trade union conference for the unity and solidarity of Caribbean workers ended yesterday at the Central Organization of Cuban Workers [CTC]. The conference was attended by delegates from 28 trade union organizations from 15 Caribbean countries. The conference condemned U.S. imperialism for its interference in the lives of the Caribbean workers and peoples.

The two working commissions of the conference reviewed the dramatic situation endured by Caribbean workers and the need for trade union unity and solidarity in the area. The final declaration of the conference pointed out that the main problem faced by the workers and their trade union organizations was in assuring unity and achieving progress through united action in an absolute struggle and through the demands which are the unrestricted defense of the workers' interests.

The closing remarks at the conference were made by Roberto Veiga, member of the PCC Central Committee and secretary general of the CTA. Veiga referred to the way imperialism and the exploiters tried to sabotage this conference and keep it from meeting to undermine the trade union unity of the workers. And he stressed that these maneuvers failed. On behalf of the CTC he gave the participants the warmest congratulations for the notable contributions made to the success of the conference. And he emphasized that this will be an important contribution to the legitimate interests of the workers of the region. In other remarks he pointed out that at present in their region there is an important development in the awareness of the proletarian class and stressed that the struggle for trade union unity acquires great importance in the strategy of the continental worker movement. Lastly the leader of the Cuban workers stressed:

[Begin Veiga recording] In concluding our remarks, we would like to confirm the determination of the Cuban workers and their trade union movement to support struggles which are being waged anywhere by workers and their trade union organizations against imperialism, neocolonialism and racism, to eliminate colonialism and all forms of discrimination and exploitation. In returning to your respective countries you can do so with the certainty that the CTC will do everything within its power to promote strengthened ties which define and unite us, charged with a broad spirit which is foreign to all types of base sectarian interests and limited nationalism. And you can always count on us to contribute to the support of any initiatives which promote unity and solidarity among workers and their trade unions. [end recording]

BRITISH AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

FL122304 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2238 GMT 12 Dec 79 FL

[Text] John Ure has been received at a solemn audience by Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Council of State. He presented the credentials that accredit him as ambassador of Great Britain. Following the ceremony, the ambassador and his entourage went to Revolution Square and laid a floral wreath at the Jose Marti monument.

CARIBBEAN TRADE UNION MEETING OPENS IN HAVANA

FL171120 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 17 Dec 79 FL

[Text] The second Caribbean trade union workers conference opened in Havana on Sunday with the participation of 27 labor organizations of 15 Caribbean countries. The meeting's working committees will meet until tomorrow, Tuesday.

Roberto Veiga, member of the party Central Committee and of the Council of State and secretary general of the Central Organization of Cuban Workers (CTC), attended the meeting's opening session held at the Palace of Workers. CTC Executive Secretariat member Jesus Escandel welcomed the delegates on behalf of the Cuban labor movement and leaders. He also offered them our hospitality wholeheartedly.

Closing Session

FL190036 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Dec 79 FL

[Text] The second Caribbean trade union conference proclaimed in its closing session the need for supporting and struggling for a new international economic order in accordance with the guidelines of the sixth nonalined countries summit conference recently held in Havana City.

Roberto Veiga, member of the PCC Central Committee and secretary general of the Central Organization of Cuban Workers [CTC], said in his closing remarks that despite the intrigues and pressures of some representatives of proimperialist organizations the conference was a success. He also noted that within the meeting's framework the burning problems affecting Caribbean area workers were discussed and that a spirit of unity was evident in all debates. Elsewhere in his speech Veiga noted that the delegates had reached agreement that imperialism is the principal enemy of the men of the underdeveloped world and that such a system cannot solve the political, social and economic difficulties existing in the area.

In addition it was also made evident that without the active participation of the workers it is impossible to find solutions favorable to the people. The second Caribbean trade union conference held 3 days of working sessions with the participation of representatives of 27 trade union organizations from 17 Caribbean countries.

Report on Meeting

FL192151 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2030 GMT 19 Dec 79 FL

[Text] Delegates to the second conference of Caribbean trade unionists which ended in Havana today have denounced the exploitation and discrimination which was meted out to farm workers from the region who go to work in the United States. And several representatives have said that they would strive towards stopping this migrant worker traffic. The delegates who have been divided into several task groups also discussed the world economic and financial crisis and its repercussions in the region, as well as the need for unity among trade unions in the Caribbean and Latin America. Countries who were represented at the meeting included Antigua, the Dominican Republic, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Guyana, Cuba and Jamaica.

BARBADOS

ADAMS DEFENDS DECISION TO AID ST VINCENT

FL191852 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1730 GMT 19 Dec 79 FL

[Text] Barbadian Prime Minister Tom Adams said that the successful crushing of the armed rebellion on Saint Vincent's Union Island has ensured that the principle of one man, one vote takes precedence over the concept of one man, one gun. In his second defense of his decision to send Barbadian troops to Saint Vincent on December 7th, Mr Adams contended that the gravity of the Union Island situation justified his action.

The prime minister's speech was seen in Bridgetown as a reference to a recent statement by a Grenadian Government minister that the people who supported the armed overthrow of Eric Gairy last March had voted by one man, one gun. Mr Adams dismissed critics who said that the dispatch of Barbadian troops just 2 hours after the request for help from Saint Vincent was made, had been hasty. He pointed out that in most coups the first 24-hours were decisive and said that a policy of wait-and-see was a policy of no assistance.

GRENADA

BISHOP SCORES UK FOR NOT SELLING MILITARY EQUIPMENT

FL141505 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 8 Dec 79 p 3 FL

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, 7 Dec (CANA)--Grenada's Prime Minister Maurice Bishop--reacting to Britain's refusal to sell his spice isle two armoured cars, has charged that Britain was behaving as if Grenada was still a colony.

Grenada now under a leftist government which came to power in a coup in March gained its political independence from Britain in 1974.

The British had said that the money Grenada wanted to spend on the armoured cars could have been better spent on upgrading the police force.

Bishop said in his statement here: "What the British feel is that we are still a colony which they have ruled for hundreds of years and are able to do what they want with...

"Our position is clear. It is a matter for the government and people of Grenada to decide where we are going to put any vehicle we choose to buy. It seems to us that these people do not seem to understand that we are not prepared to accept any conditions or strings aimed at directing our internal policy, even when free aid is offered", Mr. Bishop said.

He wondered where the British got their information that the cars were not to be used by the police. Mr. Bishop said that the cars were needed for "our security forces to enable our country to better defend itself."

He said that Britain was selling arms to several countries which were undemocratic and repressive. He said it was behaving childish since Grenada could easily obtain the cars from elsewhere.

JAMAICA

MANLEY TO ANNOUNCE NEW CABINET; SEAGA URGES RESIGNATION

FL191354 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 19 Dec 79 FL

[Text] The country will be told this evening who are the members of the new Manley administration in a nationwide broadcast on radio and television by Prime Minister Manley. The prime minister will also deal with the current IMF program and related issues in his broadcast.

All cabinet members, ministers of state and parliamentary secretaries offered their resignations on Monday night in an effort to facilitate the restructuring of the government. Yesterday, Mr Manley was having discussions with other members of government and senior officials on the shape of the new administration.

Speaking in Montego Bay last week, Mr Manley said the restructuring exercise was aimed at tightening up the system and preventing waste.

Meanwhile, opposition leader Edward Seaga has [words indistinct] two JLP [Jamaica Labor Party] affiliates to the call for the wholesale resignation of the government. In a release last night, Mr Seaga said the cabinet resignations would not be effective without the resignation of the prime minister as well. According to the opposition leader, the dramatic cabinet resignations were in part intended to be a public distraction to circumvent the fact that the government could not receive [passage indistinct]. [Kingston reports in a repeat of main points of the newscast that Industry and Commerce Minister Danny Williams "has confirmed his wish to be relieved of his ministerial and senate duties as of this Friday."]

OPPOSITION WALKS OUT WHEN ECONOMIC DISCUSSION REFUSED

FL192141 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2030 GMT 19 Dec 79 FL

[Text] The opposition walked out of the House of Representatives a short while ago in protest against a decision by the government side not to entertain a debate on the economic situation tomorrow as requested in a resolution presented by opposition leader, Edward Seaga. Mr Seaga's resolution sought the reestablishment and operation of a Joint Select Committee of Parliament on Economic Affairs. His resolution was moved shortly after Finance Minister Eric Bell read to the house the government's official statement on the current economic crisis in the country.

In response to Mr Seaga's request Deputy Prime Minister P.J. Patterson told the house that there were good reasons for not entertaining the debate tomorrow. He said the house should take into consideration the fact that only tonight Prime Minister Manley would be making his announcement on the restructuring of the government. He said a debate tomorrow would not give the new cabinet a chance to meet and discuss these and other matters concerning government. Mr Patterson made it clear that reconstituting government was [not] the responsibility of the opposition's side.

It was at this point that Mr Seaga led opposition members out of the chamber. The sitting of the house is continuing with the minister of social security, Mr Winston Jones, tabling the amendment to the National Insurance Act to give maternity leave assistance to domestic helpers.

CHILE

VENEZUELAN AMBASSADOR RETURNS TO CARACAS FOR CONSULTATIONS

PY181459 Paris AFP in Spanish 1357 GMT 18 Dec 79 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 18 Dec (AFP)--It has been learned here that Venezuelan Ambassador Enrique Azpurua has been called home by his government for an overall analysis of relations between the two countries.

The diplomat admitted that he will leave "as soon as possible" for Caracas, and that the reason for this was the expulsion from Chile of two Venezuelans who attended a youth congress here which was prohibited by the military government.

It was also indicated that another pending matter in bilateral relations is the situation of leftist Manuel Salas Salas, who took refuge in the Venezuelan Embassy here 5 months ago and was given asylum last September. Azpurua indicated that the Chilean Foreign Ministry has "unexplainably delayed" granting the safe-conduct for Salas to leave the country.

FIVE CHARGED WITH INVOLVEMENT IN POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

PY192020 Paris AFP in Spanish 1627 GMT 19 Dec 79 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile 19 Dec (AFP)--The Chilean military government today requested the imprisonment of five professors and lawyers of this city, charging them with participating in political activities. The accused are the top leaders of a group which last week issued a call to all leftwing sectors and parties interested in the "creation of a single great socialist democratic party." The group, called "Socialist Democratic Discussion Groups" [Talleres Socialistas Democraticos], is made up mostly of former members and supporters of the Radical Party (of the center-left), which participated in the administration of President Salvador Allende, overthrown by the military in 1973.

In asking the courts to sentence the accused to long prison terms as provided for by the law, the government indicated that the five lawyers and professors have violated Chilean military decrees which forbid "individuals, corporations, organizations, establishments or groups of persons to execute or promote any activity, action or negotiation, either public or private, of a partisan-political nature."

The accused are Hernan Valenzuela, Raul Elgueta Gonzalez, Luis Angel Santibanez, Leonardo Jeffs and Jaime Carmona.

PARAGUAY

JOURNALIST GONZALEZ DEL VALLE RELEASED

PY191707 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1642 GMT 19 Dec 79 PY

[Text] Asuncion, 19 Dec (LATIN)--Journalist Alcibiades Gonzalez del Valle was released today after 44 days under arrest. Gonzalez del Valle was arrested on 5 November because of an article signed by him and published by the newspaper ABC COLOR which officials considered to be offensive.

ARREST OF CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY MEMBER DENOUNCED

PY172137 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 15 Dec 79 p 11 PY

[Excerpt] The Christian Democratic Party (PDC) and the National Commission for the Defense of Human Rights have denounced the arrest of Emigdio Colman Nunez, union leader member of the PDC. It was learned that Colman Nunez (56 years of age) was arrested at the airport after returning from Caracas. According to the communique of the human rights commission, the arrested union leader returned from Caracas (Venezuela) where he attended the meeting of the Latin American Workers Central (CLAT), of which he is a member. The PDC National Board released the following communique regarding Colman's arrest: "The PDC National Board denounces to national and international public opinion the unjust arrest of fellow member Emigdio Colman Nunez, a well-known union leader. Colman has been under arrest since 11 December and is held incommunicado in the sinister facilities of the police investigation department.

PERU

GOVERNMENT ISSUES LAW ON OIL COMPANY TAXES, CONTRACTS

PA131713 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 7 Dec 79 p 1 PA

[Text] The revolutionary government has just approved a decree law bringing all oil companies under the common tax system and requiring them to pay taxes on net income per fiscal year. The measure includes the oil companies presently under contract with the state petroleum agency [PETROPERU].

Another decree law establishes the general rules covering contracts for hydrocarbons exploration and/or exploitation and authorizes PETROPERU to negotiate and renegotiate contracts for oil operations on the basis of these rules. The contracts will be authorized by a supreme decree issued with the approval of the Council of Ministers, countersigned by the ministers of energy and mines and economy and finance. Such contracts also require a favorable opinion by the Office of the Comptroller General of the Republic, the National Legal Affairs Office, the Higher Directorate and the General Hydrocarbons Directorate of the Energy and Mines Ministry, the General Directorate of Contributions and the General Customs Directorate of the Economy and Finance Ministry, the Peruvian Central Reserve Bank and the armed forces Joint Command.

The new measures tend to safeguard the country's legitimate interests and strengthen PETROPERU's position as the enterprise in charge of guaranteeing the development of the nation's oil activity and permanent self-sufficiency in hydrocarbons. The general rules of contracts establish that hydrocarbons when "in situ" are the property of the state and when extracted are owned by PETROPERU. PETROPERU has been authorized to deduct as expenses in determining its net income all customs duties and taxes, including the duty established by Decree Law No 21497 which it must pay, depending on the respective contract, on capital goods and production materials imported by the contract enterprises in the course of their operations and on crude oil exported by those enterprises.

The general rule also indicates that oil companies will be subject to the common tax system. For income tax purposes, they will be subject to the provisions of Supreme Decree No 287-68-HC. It was reported last night that the new decree laws, Nos 22774 and 22775, will be published today in EL PERUANO, the official gazette.